

FRANCE REVIVES RANK OF MARSHAL AS HONOR TO JOFFRE

Office Is a Very Ancient One, Having Been Instituted by King Philip Augustus at the Time of the Third Crusade—Origin of the Baton as Symbol of Supreme Command



Emperor Wilhelm carrying the baton of Field Marshal.

By F. CUNLIFFE-OWEN.

SINCE the Republic of France, while it consents to register lawfully inherited and duly approved titles of nobility under the great seal of the nation, declines to create new dignities of that kind on the ground that it would be inconsistent with the doctrine of democracy to do so, it has found itself in a quandary with regard to the reward of victorious generals who already were in possession of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor and of the Médaille Militaire. To recognize services of this kind to the State with mere grants of money seemed sordid, mercenary and altogether inconsistent with the chivalry which we all love to attribute to the profession of arms.

That is why the Paris Government has during the past week revived the proud and historic office of Marshal of France in favor of Generalissimo Joseph Joffre on his retirement from the supreme command of the military forces of the nation.

President Poincaré wished to bestow the baton of Marshal upon Joffre in the fall of 1914, that is to say, in the first few months of the war, in recognition of his victory of the Marne and of his services in arresting the advance of the Kaiser's armies upon Paris and in protecting the metropolis from a repetition of the crowning indignity which it suffered in 1871, when the

monarchical restoration on the ground that the King was, despite his Hohenzollern mother, the grandson of Princess Louise of Orleans. This amazing project, offensive to the Belgian King and embarrassing alike to his royal French relatives, and to the monarchial parties in France and to the Government and adherents of the republic, fell very flat. But it undoubtedly contributed to the delay in the revival of the dignity of Marshal of France.

Now, however, after the lapse of more than two years conditions are changed. Briand instead of Viviani is Premier, instead of going into retirement man has at length shaken himself free of the trammels of the Radical-Socialist party. In the face of the latter's protests and objections he has brought Gen. Hubert Lyautey from the scenes of his conquest in Morocco to Paris to take charge of the great War Department in the Rue St. Dominique, and has united with President Poincaré in bestowing upon Joseph Joffre, the cooper's son, that supreme prize of the profession of arms which the first Napoleon used to insist that every French soldier carried in his knapsack, namely, the baton of a Marshal of France.

The office of Marshal of France, which carries with it a special salary of \$6,000 over and in addition to all the pay and allowances of a full general, and endows its holder with the right of remaining on the active list until his death, instead of going into retirement on the score of age, was not abolished by the present republic in France, as many seem to believe. At the time when in 1875 legislative measures were adopted in Paris for the reorganization of the army and for the regulation of the various grades it was specifically stated that the dignity of marshal was retained, but it was stipulated that the conditions under which the rank could be conferred should be fixed by a supplementary bill.

There were reasons for its retention. For at the time there were no less than four Marshals of France still in existence; namely, Barakazy d'Illiers, Canrobert, Leboeuf and last but not least MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, who was occupying then the office of President of the republic. Neither the army nor the people would have tolerated their being deprived of their batons, not even unhappy old Leboeuf, to whose lamentable incompetency as Minister of War so many of the disasters sustained by France in 1870 were due.

But Parliament was determined to be very chary about ever bestowing the office again, and the supplementary bill providing the conditions under which it could be conferred remained in abeyance until last week, largely owing to the Radical-Socialists, who live in dread of a military dictatorship. Neither President Poincaré nor yet Premier Briand has been deterred any longer by such considerations. The supplementary bill, which has been in suspense for forty-four years, has been rushed through the chambers, and the decree has been published appointing Joseph Joffre to be a Marshal of France.

He even went so far as to intimate that if this were done it might be well to adopt Albert of Belgium as the hero of the Royalist party in France and as the candidate for the French throne in the event of a mo-

gold stars and tipped at either end with silver gilt, on the borders of which are engraved the Latin words, "Terror Belli, decus pacis." It is carried in the right hand at all great military or State functions and is used in lieu of the sabre for saluting. The baton of Field Marshal of Great Britain is tipped at either end with crowns and lions; those of Germany, Austria and Russia with single headed or double headed eagles.

It is only in France that the dignity of Marshal is a very ancient one. It was King Philip Augustus who first instituted it as a military office in 1191, at the time of the Third Crusade.

statesmen of his day, and of whom Pope wrote: Argyl, the State's whole thunder born to wield And shake alike the Senate and the Field.

The first Duke of Marlborough, the victor of Blenheim, of Ramillies and of Malplaquet, bore the title of Captain-General, to indicate his rank as Generalissimo, a title undoubtedly originating in Spain, where it is still retained. It is regarded there as the equivalent of the grade of Field Marshal in other countries, and is held by only two veteran commanders, both of whom bear names familiar to

his Generals, ministers and court dignitaries, all covered with gold and silver lace.

There are no Field Marshals at present in Russia. The last two commanders to hold that rank were the late Field Marshal Goukko, Governor-General of Poland, and the late Grand Duke Michael Nikolaievitch, who, when he died, was the patriarch of the imperial house of Romanoff. Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaievitch, who, after commanding the Russian forces on the western front during the first year of the war, has since been Viceroy of the Caucasus and in supreme command in Asia Minor, merely holds the rank of General, which he already filled in the former war with Turkey, just forty years ago.

England has to-day seven Field Marshals, including King George. The others are his uncle, the Duke of Connaught, until recently Governor-General of Canada; Sir Evelyn Wood, Constable of the Tower of London and a Victoria Cross veteran of the Crimean war and of the Indian Mutiny; Lord Grenfell, who won his military laurels in the Sudan; Lord Methuen, Lord Nicholson, who alone of his rank has seen no active service, and Lord French, commander of the home army in England. General Sir Douglas Haig will, it is expected, receive his baton in the near future.

The best known of the Field Marshals in the immediate past have been Lord Wolseley, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. In England the rank of Field Marshal of the army is assimilated to that of Admiral of the Fleet. The English Admirals of the Fleet differ in this respect from the Grand Admirals of the German navy in that they do not carry the baton of Marshal.

In Austria-Hungary there is but one Field Marshal, namely, Archduke Frederick, who since the beginning of the present war has been acting as commander in chief of all the armed forces of the Dual Empire. He is a brother of the Queen Mother of Spain and heir to all the colossal fortune of his uncle, the late Archduke Albert, who had won his Marshal's baton on the battlefield of Custozza.

Frederick's youngest brother, Archduke Eugene, commander in chief on the Italian front, holds the rank of Colonel-General, which is one degree above that of full general, the only other officer of the same grade belonging to the military, while all lieutenant Generals are known as "Field Marshal Lieutenants," a title which is being continually mistranslated abroad as that of Field Marshal.

In Italy, Scandinavia, Belgium and Holland, and in the armies of the Balkan States, the rank of Field Marshal is unknown, although the late King Charles of Rumania had received batons from Czar Nicholas II and from the Kaiser, while King Constantine of Greece is a Field Marshal in the Prussian army of his brother-in-law, Emperor William. Portugal too has dispensed with Field Marshals since the death of that wicked old Duke of Salinas, whom the late Queen Pia on one memorable occasion



Field Marshal Joffre.

at a great state function at Lisbon apostrophized with the remark that she regretted not being the King, since otherwise she would assuredly consign him with short shrift to the gallows for his crimes and for his treason.

It is in Germany, however, that Field Marshal's flourish, but only since the present Kaiser has been on the throne. Just prior to the death of old Emperor William in 1888 there were

to the conferring of the grade of Field Marshal in the army of Prussia, instead of in the German army, and to emphasize this King Louis of Bavaria last summer appointed his eldest son, Crown Prince Rupert, and his brother, Prince Leopold, to be Field Marshals of the Bavarian army, a measure which excited no end of irritation at Berlin and at the headquarters of Emperor William.

The Emperor himself has only been a Field Marshal of the German army since 1913, when on the occasion of the silver jubilee of his accession to the throne and on his own suggestion he was requested to assume the dignity by all his fellow sovereigns of the confederation, who presented him with a jeweled baton. He had already previous thereto been appointed to the honorary rank of a Field Marshal in the Austro-Hungarian army by Emperor Francis Joseph.

Besides the full dress baton of Marshal there is likewise what is known as the Field Marshal's stick, or "military" baton, which is carried by the Field Marshal when in undress uniform. It is a very fine malacca cane about half an inch in diameter, almost as long as a hunting crop and tipped with silver caps, on which are embossed the imperial or royal arms. It may be recalled that in nearly all the Boer war pictures in which Field Marshal Lord Roberts appeared he was invariably portrayed carrying in his hands a hunting crop and not a baton, being the only officer to do so.

The fact of the matter is that from time immemorial the stick or baton, rather than the sword, has been the emblem of supreme military command and authority. In ancient times kings and emperors on state occasions carried in their right hand not the sword of state but their sceptre, which is merely a glorified stick, and monarchs in medieval times, even when fully accoutred in battle array on horseback, are shown bearing the sceptre. The great Duke of Wellington is represented in paintings of the battle of Waterloo as carrying a short cane in his hand, being the only officer to do so. It was not by way of bravado, but with the object of impressing the natives with the feeling that he was in supreme command that Gen. "Chinese" Gordon made a point of always going into action and leading his troops, first in China and afterwards in the Sudan, with nothing but a mere riding cane in his hand. Until the beginning of the present war it was contrary to military etiquette for any one save the general in supreme command to carry a stick when on duty and on the battlefield. But since the virtual abolition of the sword as a cumbersome superfluous, a long cane, in fact a crook handled walking stick, is carried nowadays by commissioned officers of all ranks, not only when under fire, but even at undress inspections and parades.

BILLY SUNDAY'S TABERNACLE.

IT seems a coincidence that the old American League Park, at 168th street and Broadway, should have been selected as the site for Billy Sunday's tabernacle, the largest ever built. The park may be said to be following in the footsteps of Billy, having been graduated from baseball into evangelism.

It was only a few years ago that American League Park was one of the popular recreation places of the city. Then the Yankees, under the leadership of Griffith, Stallings, Chase and Elberfeld, played in the spacious grounds bounded by Broadway, Fort Washington avenue and 168th and 169th streets.

At the beginning the baseball fans resented the intrusion of the new team, as the Giants were the local favorites, but as time wore on and the Yankees continued to play first class ball in the face of discouraging support sentiment changed, and when the Yankees left their old home for the Polo grounds they were almost as popular as the Giants.

Originally the grounds were enclosed by a high green fence, the entrance being situated at 168th street. After the departure of the team sections of the fence were removed for the purpose of admitting two vicious steam shovels for the purpose of scooping up the earth and placing it on dirt cars which carried it over a miniature mountain railway to snow sheds up at docks bordering the Hudson. After this work had been completed the original fence was removed and a fence of slats replaced it.

WORK OF AMERICAN WOMEN'S WAR RELIEF FUND IN LONDON

During the Past Year 3,203 Soldiers Have Been Cared For at Its Hospital and 1,840 Have Been Restored to Active Life

GRAT good has been accomplished by the American Women's War Relief Fund, which was organized in London at the beginning of hostilities. A detailed account of the results achieved during the first twelve months was printed in THE SUN last year and a second annual report has just been issued.

The fund has at its head Lady Paget, Mrs. John Astor, the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Lowther, Mrs. Harcourt and Walter S. M. Burns. The committee in charge of the various branches of the fund include Mrs. Walter H. Page, Mrs. Walter Burns, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Henry, Mrs. H. C. Hoover, Mrs. J. Willcox Jenkins, Mrs. Reginald Owen, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. Robert Strawbridge, the Hon. Mrs. John Ward, Paris Singer, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mrs. George Fox, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest, Lady Hatfield, Mrs. Cecil Higgins, Mrs. Irwin Laughlin, Mrs. Shane Leslie, Princess Edmond de Polignac, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. Curtis Brown, Mrs. Alfred Clark, Mrs. Lionel Harris, Mrs. Loring, Mrs. St. John Midway, Mrs. Edgar Rickard, Mrs. A. T. Stewart and Mrs. Thurfield.

The most prominent feature of the work undertaken by the American women is a hospital at Paington, where up to the date of the report 3,203 soldiers have been treated. These include 2,310 surgical cases and 893 medical cases, and while the total number of deaths has been only thirteen, 1,840 cases have been definitely cured, the soldiers being restored to good health and either discharged on furlough or returned directly to the army.

The average monthly cost of running the hospital, including all salaries, food and upkeep, but exclusive of building improvements, has been \$11,452, the average daily cost of each bed being about \$1.44. These figures exceed those of the previous year for three reasons: first, the greater price of all food and in general expenses; secondly, the extra salaries which fell upon the fund owing to the recall of American Red Cross units; thirdly, in 1914 no patients were received until the end of September, therefore several of the maintenance charges covered seven months only.

From the time patients arrive at Paington station until their discharge from the hospital every expense is borne by the American Women's War Relief Fund, no allowance being taken from nor any charge of any kind made upon the War Office.

An important branch of the work undertaken by the American Women's War Relief Fund is that which comes under the heading of economic relief. The committee in charge is headed by the Duchess of Marlborough, and her efforts and those of the other members have been directed to assist non-combatants suffering from the war. The call to military service of great numbers of the usual army of work-

ers and the tremendous increase in all trades in any way connected with war supplies have created a great demand for efficient women workers. No capable, trained woman need now be without employment. The necessity for special provision for women thrown out of their regular employment by the war was therefore ended, and the workrooms established in St. Pancras, Woolwich and Greenwich were closed.

Only the old, broken down workingwomen incapable of earning their wage in the ordinary course of manufacture or trade were left unprotected. Fourteen of these women who could not be otherwise placed were received at the Islington knitting factory of the Society of American Women in

London. The committee supplied the funds for their wages. The product of their labor, in the form of socks and other knitted articles, went to the hospital at Paington or was given to soldiers and sailors in special need.

But the lot of another class of war sufferers did not improve with the improved conditions of the labor market in England. This class includes elderly governesses and music teachers, women whose only qualifications had been the ability to teach English in Continental families. The necessary output, while in the latter the output required is gauged solely by the capacity of the worker. The work is planned to suit the power of the individual, and women who through physical or other disability are unable to turn out a full day's work

opened the Victoria street workrooms in London in 1915. It has been found necessary to keep these workrooms open until the present time, and there is every reason to believe that their need of aid will continue for many months.

The difference in the condition of work in ordinary trade workrooms and in the workrooms of the American Women's War Relief Fund is that in the former the worker is forced to adapt herself to regulations governing the necessary output, while in the latter the output required is gauged solely by the capacity of the worker. The work is planned to suit the power of the individual, and women who through physical or other disability are unable to turn out a full day's work

under ordinary trade conditions receive a full day's wage for the best they are able to accomplish.

The number of workers has steadily decreased from thirty-seven in September, 1915, to twenty in August, 1916. This result is mainly due to the untiring interest of Mrs. Willcox Jenkins, who by keeping in touch with the various organizations for bringing employer and employed together has been the means of inspiring many under her care with the courage needed to make a fresh effort for themselves. As eleven have entered the workroom during the year this means that Mrs. Jenkins has succeeded in making twenty-six of these women once more self-supporting.

Only needlework is undertaken in

this workroom. The garments needed at the American women's war hospital are made here and the committee receives orders on behalf of other hospitals and institutions. During the year clothing has been made for various orphanages, warm suits for soldiers going to Belgium, babies' outfits for maternity homes and overalls for buffet and hospital wear. Every worker in the Victoria street workroom was a proud woman on the day a letter of thanks and congratulation was received for the business and exacting work with which an order for hundreds of thousands of tricolor badges for "France's Day" had been turned out.

For the year ended August 31, 1916, 2,231 hospital garments and articles were made at Victoria street, and 2,410 other garments. At the Islington knitting factory the workers of the fund knitted by hand 525 pairs of men's socks, 109 warm bed covers from the variegated scraps of wool sent to the fund by friends and 200 other knitted garments.

When orders fall short garments are made up for hospital inmates and for children and are distributed by the American women's war relief fund to the poor in Great Britain who are suffering from the war, or to hospitals needing supplies.

Among the supporters of the work of the American Women's War Relief Fund, since its inception the Mrs. Adair, Miss Mary Ames, Mrs. W. Robertson Arncliffe, Robert Bacon, Mrs. Otto Beit, Edward J. Buxton, J. T. Bird, P. Cortlandt Bishop, Harry Black, Mrs. Bostwick, M. Bayard Brown, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burton, Walter S. M. Burns, Lady Arthur Butler, Mrs. Arthur K. Buxton, Lady Camoy, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. A. S. Carhart, C. S. Carstairs, F. Ambrose Clark, Senator William A. Clark, T. C. Glen-Coats, A. S. Cochran, Mrs. William Bayard Cutting, Miss Mary Dodge, Anthony Drexel, Mrs. Anthony Drexel, Mrs. John B. Drexel, J. B. Duke, Mrs. Marshall, Field, Cameron Forbes, H. C. Frick, Robert Gable, Howard Gould, the Countess of Granard, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Guest, Horace Harding, Mrs. Hartley, Princess Hatfield, Lady Henry, Lady Herbert, Mrs. H. V. Higgins, Mrs. H. C. Hoover, H. C. Hooker, Mrs. Archer Huntington, Mrs. H. E. Huntington, the Misses Lewisham, Mrs. Henry Loftus, Mrs. Lorillard, Clarence Mackay, Mrs. W. N. McMillan, Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. Clarence Moore, Stanley Mortimer, Mrs. L. P. Morton, Mrs. Charles A. Munn, Miss Margaret V. C. Ogden, Princess Edmond de Polignac, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the Duchess of Roxburgh, John D. Ryan, Mortimer Schiff, James Stillman, Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, Mrs. Robert Strawbridge, E. E. Strawbridge, Mrs. Martin Voge, Mrs. George Winthrop, Judge Gary, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Otto Kahn, Sir Gerard A. Lowther, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, S. R. Guggenheim and Mrs. Herbert L. Batterlee.

Jewelled baton of Field Marshal presented by the sovereigns of Germany to the Kaiser.

but two Field Marshals in the entire German army, namely, the then Crown Prince (afterward Frederick III) and Count Moltke, both of whom had received their batons at the close of the Franco-German war of 1870.

As soon as over the present Emperor came to the throne he began to confer the dignity right and left, with the result that it lost much of its former prestige.

At the present moment there are no less than a score of them, including Duke Bernhard of Saxe-Meiningen, the Grand Duke of Baden, Prince Henry of Prussia and Baron von Plehse, whose entire service has been at court on the personal staff of the Emperor. Besides these there are about a dozen more with the rank of "General-Admiral," or Colonel-General, whose rank is assimilated to that of Field Marshal and who are above the full general.

The Kaiser claims to have the sole authority in Germany to grant the baton of Field Marshal. But this is contested by the other sovereigns of the Confederation of the German Empire, who insist that he is merely their ally and not their superior, that he is only primum inter pares. They contend that the Kaiser is restricted



Members of the executive committee, American Women's War Relief Fund. Standing (left to right)—Paris Singer, Mrs. Reginald Owen, Walter S. M. Burns, Lady Henry, Mrs. Robert Strawbridge, Mrs. Walter S. M. Burns. Seated (left to right)—Mrs. Harcourt, Lady Randolph Churchill, Mrs. John Astor, Lady Paget, the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Lowther.